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Mr. Cleveland has also been discussing an income tax recently. While he is not an enthusiastic advocate of such a tax he is not an opponent of the idea. But he has never committed himself either way on this question yet.

The Kentuckian Got the Office.

Representative Al Berry, of Kentucky, the successor of Secretary Carlisle, is a unique and original fellow. He is six feet four, and is possessed of a mind as broad as his physique is long. Berry is a brilliant conversationalist, and quick at repartee.

Yesterday while Mr. Berry was at the white house begging an office for a constituent the president told him that he might not be able to give him the desired office, "but," continued the president, "if you don't get it simply abuse me. Tell your people that I am an old hound and not fit to be president."

"I might say that with impunity," quickly answered Mr. Berry, "but if that of all Kentucky I would be called a liar and would possibly not escape lynching."

"Then, I suppose I shall have to give you the office," laughingly replied Mr. Cleveland. The Kentuckian got the office.

They're Going Fishing.

Ex-Senator Wade Hampton and Congress-
man Amos Cummings are arranging a
fishing trip for Mr. Cleveland and themselves. They will not tell where they are going, but in a few weeks the trio will leave Washington for some point where the fish are supposed to be biting well.

The president has a new fishing device which he wants to try. It is a little bot-
ted shape apparatus of glass, open at both ends and surrounded by eight formidable hooks.

A live minnow is put into the bot-
tle, one end corked up and the decoy is launched into the water, where it floats while the minnow wriggles gaily in its native element. A bass is supposed to see the minnow, make a dash for it and is caught. Mr. Cleveland says the beauty of his new device is that he can fish all day with one minnow and the minnow can enjoy it as much as the fisherman.

There is nothing Mr. Cleveland loves so much as fishing. He can sit in a boat and angle for hours without getting a bite, and apparently enjoy it. Mr. Cleveland never curses when the fish don't bite. In his opinion, there is but one time when a fisherman is excusable for resorting to an oath—that is when he loses a fish after having hooked him and pulled him to the side of the boat.

Qualifications Necessary in a Doorkeeper.

The examinations prescribed by the civil service commission for applicants for office are, as a rule, ridiculous to the eyes of sensible men.

Here is an evidence of the ridiculousness of the thing, given by Secretary of Agriculture Morton to some congressmen yesterday:

"I appointed a man as doorkeeper over here the other day," said he, "and the civil service commission notifies me that they object to his appointment. And what do you think were the reasons of the commissions? The man failed to conjugate a

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVI

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE EXTRA SESSION,

And What Is Expected to Be Accomplished
at It.

CLEVELAND TALKING OVER MATTERS

With Democratic Leaders—The Lines of the Discussion.

GROVER HAS A NEW FISHING DEVICE

With Which He Is Preparing to Astonish the Festive Bass—How a Huntressian Got the Office—Gossipy Notes.

Washington, May 14.—(Special.)—The democrats are already discussing the work to be done by the next congress. Mr. Cleveland has been discussing the matter with many of the leaders recently, and it is possible that a financial policy will be agreed upon by which the Sherman law shall be repealed, an income tax levied and the 10 per cent tax on the issue of state bonds repealed.

It is possible that Mr. Cleveland will recommend such action in his message to congress at the opening of the September extra session.

Besides this the other two chief things to be done by the next congress are a complete revision of the tariff and the repeal of the federal election laws.

And the next congress will not be a year by any means in doing this work. There will be a change in the rules of the house by which the power to put an end to filibustering will be lodged somewhere.

The members are almost unanimous in the advocacy of a rule to prevent the delays which were caused in the last congress by filibustering.

What Will the Message Be?

The present financial condition of the country is such that every one is anxious to know what kind of a message Mr. Cleveland is going to send to congress when he calls it in extra session. They want to know what he is going to say about the financial question.

Mr. Cleveland has not yet given any public utterance to his views as to what congress should do, but he has discussed the question with the leaders of both houses.

Mr. Cleveland is unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver. He wants the Sherman silver purchase law repealed without any substitute legislation on the silver question. At one time he was willing to the re-enactment of the old Bland law, but he is opposed to that now. Indeed he is of the opinion that this country has just as much silver money as it wants.

But Mr. Cleveland knows that the sentiment is in the south and west that the representatives from these sections in congress would never agree to the repeal of the Sherman law without substitute legislation, and he is inclined to advise the northern men to make concessions to these sections. He likewise realizes that we need more money in the country, and he is an advocate of the plank in the Chicago platform for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on the issue of state banks. He has said repeatedly recently that he sees no good reason why such a law should not be enacted, and why it should not be accepted as substitute legislation in repealing the Sherman law.

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Greek verb, and it was an irregular verb at that."

Tinney Scores.

Attorney General Olney has issued a special order that Mr. Tinsley W. Rucker, assistant district attorney for the northern district of Georgia, shall receive his salary monthly instead of every ninety days. The attorney general thought it would be more handy for Mr. Rucker to get his stipend monthly. It is not in such large lumps this way, but it's more frequent.

Mr. Wiley Harris, a son of Colonel Bill Harris, of Georgia, is here hustling for a superintendency of one of the districts for the railway mail service.

Mr. T. D. West, of Atlanta, is also here to get a similar place.

E. W. B.

BENNETT'S PLANS FOR THE HERALD.

A Stock Company Will Be Formed with a Capital of \$20,000,000.

New York, May 14.—It is explained that the disappearance of James Gordon Bennett's name from the title page of the New York Herald is due to the fact that the proprietor of the journal has been voted to resign from the board of directors in any case that should happen to him, it is desirable that the property be put in shape for proper preservation.

Townshend, attorney for Mr. Bennett, is quoted as saying that Mr. Bennett had his head for two or three years the idea of forming a corporation to run the New York Herald, but he has finally decided beyond the fact that the corporation will surely be formed. No steps have been taken beyond a discussion of the plan. Mr. Townshend said that the capital stock would be \$2,000,000. He thought the shares would be \$100 each, making 20,000 shares in all, and that Mr. Bennett would hold \$1,000,000 worth of stock, or 10,000 shares.

The stock will not be for sale and there will be a few stockholders as possible. As soon as the corporation is formed, Mr. Bennett determined to give the editorial page to a corporation he took his name off the editorial page.

Mr. Townshend said that Mr. Mackay had the same idea, but he did not act on it.

John Hicks, single, aged twenty-four.

Andrew Edno, married, aged forty.

Lbert Wuopio, leaves a wife and three children.

Michael Leavitt, widower.

James Trevo, leaves a wife and three children.

C. S. Sullivan, single, aged forty.

No inquest has been held as yet.

The men were aboard a ship, used in hauling rock, and when the load of human freight reached the surface, the engineer did not stop it in time, but it went to the top of the derrick, when it broke loose and went back with a crash to the bottom of the shaft. There is no way of reaching the men, nor getting the dead men out, except by going through the shaft, half a mile down, so that it was nearly three hours before the true state of affairs could be ascertained, and it will be towards morning before the bodies can be brought to the surface. It is necessary to hoist them five hundred and fifty feet by ropes to reach the level of the next shaft, then carry them five hundred and fifty feet through the drifts, hoisting them by the man car. The wife of Peterson was standing in the shaft house with her husband's dinner when the terrible accident occurred. Twelve went down this morning, but one of them was attacked by sickness and was sent up, accompanied by one of his comrades.

The coroner and a jury are now making a thorough investigation.

DOWN THE SHAFT.

A Car and Its Human Freight Fall Three Thousand Feet,

AND TEN MEN ARE DASHED TO PIECES

At the Bottom of the Calumet and Hecla Copper Mine.

IT WAS THE RESULT OF CARELESSNESS

On the Part of the Engineer Who Was in Charge—An Investigation Being Made by the Coroner.

Milwaukee, May 14.—A Haughton, Mich., sentinel says: Ten men were dashed to pieces in the Red Jacket perpendicular shaft of the Calumet and Hecla mine at noon today. The miners were coming up in the cage to dinner and the engine hoisted the cage against the timbers of the shaft. The coupling pin broke and the men were dashed downward over three thousand feet to the bottom. The names of the killed are:

Allen Cameron, son of Captain Cameron, in charge.

James Cocking, single, supporting widow's mother.

Joseph Pope, leaves a wife and one child.

The wife was at the mouth of the shaft with her dinner, and saw the terrible fall of her husband and his comrades.

John Rodgers, leaves a wife and several children.

John Hicks, single, aged twenty-four.

Andrew Edno, married, aged forty.

Lbert Wuopio, leaves a wife and three children.

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NINETY SECONDS

After Colliding with the City of Hamburg
the Countess Evelyn

WENT TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA

And Twenty-Five People Perish Of Trevose Head.

THE COLLISION DUE TO A HEAVY FOG.

An Attempt Made to Rescue Proves Fruitless—Who the Lost Are—Another Accident Reported.

London, May 14.—The captain of the steamship City of Hamburg, which arrived at Swansea today from Hamburg, reports that at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon his vessel collided in a fog off Trevose Head, east of Cornwall, with the ship Countess Evelyn, bound with passengers and iron ore from Bilbao, Spain, to New York. The captain of the Countess Evelyn jumped aboard the City of Hamburg and Mate Richards crawled to her through a hole in the Countess Evelyn's quarter. Ninety seconds later, the Countess Evelyn went under with her crew of sixteen and with nine passengers.

James Keely testified as to Farley's good character and confirmed his testimony.

Judge L. M. Canady testified that Judge Dubose intended to come to him if he seemed to release him. Keely wrote on a writ of habeas corpus, and also threatened to put Judge B. M. Estes in jail. He confirmed previous testimony as to Dubose's methods of selecting jurors. Deputy Clerk J. A. Vaughn testified that bawdy houses and unlicensed liquor dealers submitted their cases and paid the costs.

Court then adjourned until Monday.

him when he asked the judge to settle. W. L. Cole corroborated Walton's testimony. Dan Farley testified that he was fined \$50 for assault without his witness being heard. Judge Dubose called him a grand scoundrel.

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REDUCED HOURS

Have Been Announced for the Workmen
in the Central Shops.

THE NEWS AND GOSSIP OF MACON.

Death of Mr. Sterling Smith—The Preparations for the Reception of the Editors—Services at First Presbyterian.

Macon, Ga., May 14.—(Special)—There has as yet been no suspension of workmen at the shops of the Central railroad in this city, but last night an order was promulgated cutting down the time of a day's work from ten hours to seven and a half hours. This will of course reduce the pay per diem of the men, but reduced hours is very much better than a suspension of work for several months. Superintendent Wadley has tried very hard to prevent the suspension, and it is presumed that he has succeeded in doing so by reducing the hours of work. The new order goes into effect tomorrow morning. It is not known at this writing what the hours of work will be, but it is thought that the forces will begin work at half-past 6 a. m., as usual, take one hour for dinner and cease working at 3 o'clock p. m., instead of 5:30 p. m., as formerly. One advantage in quitting at 3 o'clock will be that the men will have ample time to go to Central City park and see baseball, as the regular hour for beginning the game is 4 o'clock.

It has been suggested by some that the reduction of hours is but the forerunner of a suspension, which may come sooner or later. The writer in column with all the people of Macon sincerely hopes that there will be no suspension, but, on the contrary, that the men will soon be put back on full time. There are over five hundred men employed at the shops of the Central road in this city, and there is plenty of work for them to do. A suspension of so large a number of men would work a great hardship on many of them and will seriously affect business and damage trade in all departments. All in Macon remember the stagnation given commerce here by the suspension of the workmen a little over a year ago at the Central shops in this city. It is earnestly hoped there will not be a repetition of this experience.

Death of Sterling Smith.
Mr. Sterling Smith, a brother of City Clerk Bridges, died this morning. He had been in declining health for several months. The deceased was a young man, highly esteemed by all who knew him, and his death is deeply regretted. Ms. J. H. Smith, the father of the deceased, is a veteran printer of this city, a man of intelligence, and respected by the entire community.

More Lawyers Needed.
On application of Lawton & Cunningsham and Adams & Denmark, of Savannah, attorneys for the Central railroad, Judge Speer will allow the employment of additional lawyers. This becomes necessary by the largely increased business growing out of the Central railroad litigation. It will be the extra lawyers to be employed. It is thought by some that a certain member of the Macon bar will be one of them.

Reconsecration Services.
This afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian, reconsecration services were held. The exercises were exceedingly interesting and were largely attended. The interest in the service has just been renewed in a handsome and beautiful manner, and is undoubtedly one of the prettiest and most attractive in the south. During the several months that the repairs have been going on, the congregation has been worshipping in the Academy of Music, and Rev. Dr. McCallum, the pastor, and previous pastor of the church decided to celebrate the return of the congregation to its own church by having reconsecration services this afternoon, which were participated in by the various pastors of the different churches of the city, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopal.

The annual convention of the Georgia Press Association will be held in this city tomorrow. The indications are that it will be the largest attended convention held in Georgia in many years. Among the special features of entertainment provided by the citizens of Macon will be a carriage drive over the city, a visit to Wesleyan Female College and the state academy for the blind, at both of which inaugurations some speeches will be rendered by the pupils. A call will also be made at Central City park to see the baseball game between Macon and Charleston. An elegant banquet will be tendered Monday night. On Tuesday the association will take a trip down the Georgia plan, SAVANNAH, and the charabouquet at night. The ladies who accompany the editors will be tendered a reception at the Log Cabin Club Tuesday afternoon by ladies of Macon.

Members of the citizens' reception committee will meet at the Hotel Lanier at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning to meet the members of the association, who will be held in the parlors of the hotel.

The members of the reception committee are: W. H. Ross, R. E. Park, N. R. Winslow, Miss Bridges Smith, C. L. Bartlett, Henry Horne, H. McHatton, John T. Boeufillier, Emory Speer, J. W. Sparks, W. A. Huff, Dupont Guerry, J. W. Burke, A. L. Miller, W. H. Price, J. D. Dannenberg, S. R. Stovall, W. H. Price, W. V. Cabanas, R. W. Patterson, J. H. Heron, S. L. Wallace, Robert H. Hodges, A. C. Bacon, John P. Ross, Dan H. Hughes, Charles H. Hall, Sr., Washington Danner, A. Allen, J. L. Hardeman.

The executive committee having the arrangements in charge are: W. F. C. Price, George W. Ross, Roff Ross, H. P. Morris, S. B. Price, George T. Kershaw and T. J. Carlisle.

The banquet Monday night at the Hotel Lanier will be a very brilliant affair. Hon. A. O. Bacon will act as toastmaster. The following will be the toasts:

"State of Georgia," Hon. Dupont Guerry.
"City of Macon"—Pleasant A. Stovall or GAZAWAY Hartridge.
"The Press"—Clark Howell.

"Alberta Peaches and Watermelons"—Colonel Dan H. Hughes.

"Georgia's Industries"—T. R. Gibson.

"Our Citizen Soldiers"—Captain J. L. Hardeman.

News Notes.

Mr. Judge James Jackson is visiting Mrs. John R. Cobb.

Rev. Mr. Wardlaw, superintendent of the orphans' home of the south Georgia conference, preached today at Mulberry street

Compare.

A careful comparison of Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts with the other flavoring extracts offered for sale, will convince any person that for strength, purity, delicacy and natural flavor,

**D. PRICE'S
Delicious
Flavoring
Extracts**

are far superior. Ladies of taste once having enjoyed the delicious flavor that is given to cakes, puddings, creams, etc., by Dr. Price's Vanilla or Lemon Extract, could not be induced to use any other.

Methodist church and took up a collection for the benefit of the home. Judge Bartlett left this morning for Atlanta to hold court for Judge Gamble of the Louisville circuit. Judge Gamble will hold court this week in Macon for Judge Bartlett.

Captain J. W. Wilcox came up from Fort Valley today to spend Sunday with his family. Captain Wilcox is building a system of waterworks for Fort Valley, which will cost \$23,500. He expects to have water by direct pressure in five weeks. The tower and entire system will be completed about July. Captain Wilcox was formerly superintendent of the Gaslight and Water Company, and is a splendid engineer. He thoroughly understands the building and operating of waterworks.

Dr. John J. Brantley preached an able and interesting sermon today in the absence of the pastor, Mr. Taylor, who is attending the Baptist convention at Nashville. Mr. Brantley read a portion of belles lettres at Mercer university, and is a very scholarly and deeply pious man.

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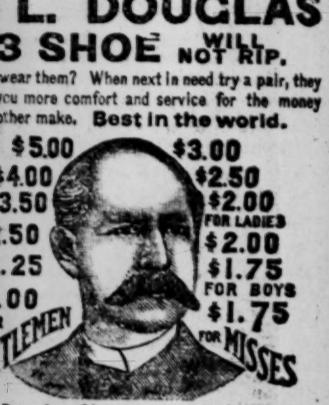
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ATLANTA, GA., May 15, 1893.

Atlanta's Charity.

The Milledgeville Chronicle tells the sad story of a poor widow from Texas who landed in Atlanta a few days ago with a small child and only 75 cents in her pocket.

It seems that the woman's husband died in Texas, a short time ago, and left her destitute. She had heard of Atlanta as a prosperous city in which the deserving poor could obtain employment, and so she came here. Unfortunately, she was about to become a mother again. She could get no work, and our various charitable institutions would not receive her. Finally, she was shipped to Augusta. That city promptly sent her to Macon, and Macon lost no time in getting rid of her. She was sent to Milledgeville, where a Christian lady sheltered her, and The Chronicle says that the good people of the town will assist in taking care of her until she is able to get work.

Such is the story told by the Milledgeville paper, and the article is spiced with such paragraphs as the following: Atlanta's charity may not be very much akin to that of the Christ who blessed and forgave the Magdalene. It was a reproach to a humane, to say nothing of a Christian people, to have any woman in Mrs. Blackie's condition dragged around from place to place.

If no mistake has been made as to the facts, we can only say that this is an exceptional case. Of course our charitable institutions give the preference to home people. They have to be very cautious about receiving strangers who come from distant points, apparently with no good reason for coming.

Atlanta's record is such that she can stand an occasional fling from outsiders about her "boasted charity." The fact is, she does very little boasting. Her rich and well-to-do people aid the poor, maintain charitable institutions, and in cases of emergency when ordinary methods of relief are inadequate, turn out together and raise thousands of dollars in a few hours to help their suffering neighbors.

Sometimes a stranger within our gates has a hard time. Such cases happen everywhere. Our system of charity is not perfect, but it is getting better, organized every day. If it ever breaks down or becomes less beneficial it will be on account of an influx of strangers clamoring for relief to such an extent that our limited resources will make it out of the question to provide for them. No city in the country holds itself ready to receive and support all the penniless strangers who may flock there from distant states. It is too much to expect and too much to attempt.

A Deserved Tribute.

Judge Chrisman's brave and successful stand against the white caps in Mississippi was so highly appreciated in New Orleans that the cotton exchange of that city presented him with a handsome ebony gavel heavily ornamented with gold. The letter of presentation says:

We feel that with the aid of such men as you we can guarantee all who ask homes in the rich and prosperous counties and parishes of the south as full protection as can be had anywhere on the face of the globe.

This is the point made the other day in an editorial in these columns. When our governors, judges, sheriffs and leading citizens show, like Judge Chrisman, that they will stand by the law at the peril of their lives, and against any odds, the white caps and other Lynchers will go out of business.

When a few men like Judge Chrisman come to the front the outside world will be convinced that the permanent triumph of law and order in the south is assured.

The Case of Editor Myrick.

Although Editor Bascom Myrick, of The Americus Recorder, will not get the place for which he was applying, the grounds on which the appointment is refused are in themselves a vindication. The charges on which the appointment was first held up were to the effect that he had made personal attacks on Mr. Cleveland and members of his family. In order that the president might see for himself that these charges were unjust and untrue, Mr. Myrick had the files of his newspaper conveyed to Washington for examination. The charges reflecting on his gallantry and lack of chivalry at once disappeared.

The president distinctly stated that he does not refuse to appoint Mr. Myrick because he was an anti-Cleveland man. This fact has no bearing on the matter at all. But the charges made in The Recorder during the campaign leading up to the nomination that Mr. Cleveland was a mugwump, and that he was a republican on all questions except the tariff are personally offensive to the president, and he stated to Judge Crisp that he would prefer not to appoint Mr. Myrick.

The Constitution has thought all along that Mr. Myrick could render his state and his party better service as an editor than as an office holder, but it has also thought that his campaign work in behalf of Mr. Cleveland and the party after the Chicago convention had spoken entitled him to such modest re-

cognition as he might seek. We are confident that his disappointment will not be severe, and he will still be in a position where he can work in behalf of the democratic party and the principles set forth in the platform.

Editor Myrick's application for a consultative, however, has had one happy result. When Mr. Cleveland declares that it is personally offensive to him to be called a mugwump he could not more effectively or emphatically repudiate mugwumpism against it. The mugwumps themselves are proud of the name. They advertise it and employ it in season and out of season, and they have heretofore pretended to stand closer to the president than any other element. But when Mr. Cleveland announces that it is personally offensive to him to be called a mugwump he gives the public to understand that he has a profound contempt for the class of politicians who do business under that name.

There is also another development which we commend most heartily to those who are trying now to convince the people that Mr. Cleveland believes in John Sherman's financial views. The president says that another offensive remark made by The Americus Recorder is contained in the statement that he is a republican on every issue but that of the tariff. The fact that Mr. Cleveland resents this criticism shows that The Constitution has correctly outlined his position. The Recorder's statement would have no element of offensiveness in it if the president did not stand squarely on the democratic platform, and if he did not believe that every pledge set forth in that declaration should be redeemed in strict accordance with democratic interpretation.

Thus, it is settled that the democratic president has a profound contempt for mugwumpism and that his democracy embraces every pledge made in the democratic platform; that he is in favor of a tariff for revenue only and in favor of blackmailism.

Racial Death Rates.

New Orleans, Washington and Baltimore are three cities with large negro populations. The census figures for 1890 give the following death rates per thousand:

White Black White Black
 New Orleans 23.41 86.61 87.33 118.17
 Washington 10.79 38.22 79.25 205.20
 Baltimore 22.61 36.41 94.76 208.23

The enormous percentage of negro death rates as compared with those of the whites is startling. If in Washington, where the negroes have been aided by the government for many years, their death rate doubles that of the whites, what can be expected in other localities?

If this condition continues much longer the race problem will be solved by the gradual extinction of the negroes. Possibly as they progress in education they may take better care of themselves, but after a generation of freedom it is very evident that they are not holding their own. The census completely smashes Judge Tourge's estimate of the future increase of the negro race.

The Platform and the Ratio.

In The Washington, Ga., Chronicle we find the following remarks that suggest comment:

The Atlanta Constitution says that fealty to Cleveland is not the proper test of democracy. The "platform is the test," says the Chicago platform, we suppose.

Our contemporary constantly tells us that "the platform pledges the party to the free coinage of silver." The words "free coinage" have become extremely ambiguous and are easily used to create a false impression which we will not say is intended. The platform does not pledge the party to the free coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1. The words of the platform are, "We hold to the use of both gold and silver money as the standard money of the country, and to the use of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage."

A bill for adding to the silver in a dollar, or any one of a variety of other measures for maintaining bimetallic currency could be passed without violating this platform.

Mr. Cleveland is pledged against free coinage.

Before he was nominated he wrote a letter in which he distinctly stated that he would vote a bill for it, if it was known that he was to be elected.

He is doubtless pledged, because the increased democratic vote of the north which made the party successful were cast on the faith of this pledge.

The point to which we desire to call the attention of our contemporaries is that the ratio is not the thing. We cannot buy a pair of shoes for a neighbor unless we know the size he wears. The old saying that the way to make a rabbit stew is to catch your rabbit is the right kind of talk.

This talk about the ratio is in the air until we find to what extent it needs adjusting. No living man really knows what the ratio should be. It is a matter to be discovered by actual test. We might as well expect a chemist to tell us how many grains of poison there are in a bottle of liquid without giving him the privilege of unsealing the bottle.

In short, the adjustment of the ratio depends wholly and solely on legislation supplementary to free coinage.

To state the fact is to prove it. It is a matter that does not admit of argument. We may say to our contemporaries, therefore, that to begin to argue about the ratio at this time is to put the cart before the horse. It should be said, moreover, that there is nothing sacred about the ratio. It has already been tampered with in the course of our history. But it was the gold, and not the silver coins, that suffered from the tampering. By the act of June 28, 1834, the pure gold in the eagle was reduced from 247 1/2 grains to 232 grains, and the other gold pieces were reduced in proportion. In other words, by changing the gold pieces the ratio was made 16 to 1 instead of 15 to 1, as it had been. It may be necessary to still further clip the gold coins, or it may be necessary to add to the pure silver in the standard dollar. That is a matter for supplementary legislation, and the data necessary to go upon cannot be obtained until silver coinage is stripped of the discriminating legislation which was hung to it to hold the price of silver down.

There is a strong bimetallic party in Germany and a stronger one in England.

The people of these monarchies have discovered that the single gold standard benefits nobody but the privileged banks and the money lenders.

Of fifteen Alabama bankers only nine voted for a resolution demanding the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. Under all the circumstances, this is a remarkable showing.

The Springfield Republican, a mugwump newspaper that supported the democratic platform in the last campaign, says that the financial plank in the democratic platform means the free coinage of silver, if it means anything. There are one or two democratic editors in Georgia who ought to

take courage and be as frank as the mugwump editor.

For that reason we are now sorry to see some of our contemporaries darkly hinting that the campaign interpretations of the platform—the interpretations on which the voters of Georgia were asked to support the party—are not the true ones, and that they are now to be supplanted by other interpretations that demand a different policy.

The Dog Law Nuisance.

We have a racket in Atlanta nearly every year over the dog law and its practical workings.

It may be a necessary evil, but there is no city ordinance more generally unpopular. And it is so in other cities. The Chicago Tribune says:

Editor Myrick's application for a consultative, however, has had one happy result. When Mr. Cleveland declares that it is personally offensive to him to be called a mugwump he could not more effectively or emphatically repudiate mugwumpism against it. The mugwumps themselves are proud of the name. They advertise it and employ it in season and out of season, and they have heretofore pretended to stand closer to the president than any other element. But when Mr. Cleveland announces that it is personally offensive to him to be called a mugwump he gives the public to understand that he has a profound contempt for the class of politicians who do business under that name.

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Thus, it is settled that the democratic president has a profound contempt for mugwumpism and that his democracy embraces every pledge made in the democratic platform; that he is in favor of a tariff for revenue only and in favor of blackmailism.

Civilization brings many inconveniences and no small share of injustice. The citizen who buys a tag for his pet dog is at the mercy of any street gamin who is mean enough to steal it. Practically there is no remedy. The good citizen must pay for a dog tag and then have no protection. This is the sum and substance of our system.

Discontent as a Factor of Progress.

A recent editorial in The New York World censuring certain southern states for not advertising their resources at the world's fair in a manner calculated to attract capital and immigration, brings an Alabamian to the front with the statement that the south can take care of herself. He says:

We know that the best people in a peaceful country do not migrate as a rule, and we are sure that capital will only seek its own advantages and not ours. Hence it is a grave fallacy, for which a few gushing orators and journals are to blame, to suppose that the bone and sinew of the south are clamoring for capital and immigrants.

The south can stand alone. It can take care of itself. The southerner who lies awake at night hoping for capital and people to come to put up a job is a sharper, who is anxious to put up a job and is discontent. Please ride yourself of the idea that the south is a beggar, and don't come to live among us unless it be to your own dear interest to do so.

We are inclined to agree with The World that the gentleman from Alabama is altogether too contented for his own good. He is only half right when he says that the best people in a peaceful country do not migrate as a rule. His own state was settled by enterprising people from Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. The great west was largely developed by a good class of people from the east and the south. European immigration made this country what it is, and the character of the present generation is pretty good evidence that many of the best people of the old world were among our early settlers.

The Alabamian is mistaken if he supposes that southerners do not desire an influx of capital and population. Nor is it just to say that the southerner who lies awake nights hoping for capital and people to come to him is an idler or a sharper who is anxious to put up a job and is discontent. Please ride yourself of the idea that the south is a beggar, and don't come to live among us unless it be to your own dear interest to do so.

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THAT CATHEDRAL.

Why the Episcopalians of Atlanta Are Interested.

A PLAN TO ABOLISH THE PARISHES

Meets with Adverse Action from St. Luke's Curators.

IS THE ST. PHILIP'S TRANSFER LEGAL?

Knotty Questions Which May Come Up for Settlement Before the Diocesan Convention.

There has been a great deal of suppressed, but significant furor among the Episcopalians of Atlanta during the past week.

The trouble of spirit has been created by the movements that center upon the now famous cathedral scheme of Bishop Nelson and unless oil is speedily let loose on the waters there will be squalls and breakers that will endanger the project. Even as matters now stand the situation is not without serious complications and sensational features.

The Beginning of It.

It will be recalled that in December last an article was printed locally in the Constitution giving some general hints of the magnificent cathedral scheme that Bishop Nelson was said to be incubating.

In her sleep a Tennessee girl of a second story window, twenty feet below. She

miles of railroad in Florida, purpose of taxation at \$15.

0.85 miles of telegraph and valued at \$200,000.

case system ceased to exist

yesterday night, May 6th. The took charge of the peak convicts.

erlin's three sons, aged eighteen, made a crop of tobacco in Mitten, N. C., for over

ing in all old storehouse Mr.

Poconokey City, Md., found

published in London in 1742,

ent state of preservation.

dent occurred near Oneonta,

which he was riding suddenly

up, striking young Harris on

aking his jawbone.

THE TOPICS.

President Cleveland has

the office seekers. Now if he

of the democratic party he

left to desire.

Democrat. The whitecaps

denominations their defeat-

and that the law is stronger

in the penitentiary, they are not

lesser again.

The disclosure of the fact

just before retiring from

or New York, granted

with the restoration of the

to the notorious Edward

considerable fluttering

ump workers.

The individual who as-

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the man who wrote it does

not protect them, is a black-

ly to her with the despi-

able honor and manhood are

even and hell. There are

made that assertion or in-

respond at long range.

A new complication now in the in-

formation of the church which

we recall nothing

the government from rais-

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the tariff and the inequitable.

If the plat-

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expedient an im-

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FINANCIAL

DARWIN G. JONES
No. 1 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of southern investments.

W. H. PATTERSON,
Dealer in Investment Securities
50 Marietta Street.
OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

T. J. FELDER,
ATLANTA, GA.,
REPRESENTING
The Corbin Banking Co., OF NEW YORK
Correspondence with banks and bankers invited.

John W. Dickey,
Stock and Bond Broker,
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES
Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE | **DEPART**
SEABOARD AIR-LINE.
(GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION)
From Washington 7:30 am To Charleston..... 8:00 am
From Elberton..... 10:00 am To Atlanta..... 11:00 am
From Atlanta..... 6:00 pm To Washington..... 4:00 pm
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
From Savannah..... 7:45 am To Albany..... 7:15 am
From Macon..... 11:30 am To Savannah..... 1:30 pm
From Savannah..... 1:45 pm To Macon..... 4:30 pm
From Albany..... 8:00 pm To Savannah..... 6:30 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT AIR-LINE.
From Atlanta..... 8:15 am To Nashville..... 9:20 am
From Rome..... 7:45 am To Louisville..... 9:00 am
From Nashville..... 8:00 am To Rome..... 9:35 am
From Rome..... 8:45 pm To Louisville..... 10:00 pm
From Nashville..... 8:20 pm To Rome..... 9:20 pm
From Atlanta..... 8:20 pm To Nashville..... 9:30 pm
ATLANTA AND PANHANDLE AIR-LINE.
From Atlanta..... 7:30 am To Selma..... 7:45 am
From Montgomery..... 8:00 am To Manchester..... 9:00 am
From Macon..... 10:00 am To Atlanta..... 11:00 am
From Atlanta..... 1:45 pm To Birmingham..... 2:45 pm
From Birmingham..... 3:10 pm To Montgomery..... 4:10 pm
From Selma..... 4:30 pm To Atlanta..... 4:45 pm
From Atlanta..... 4:45 pm To Birmingham..... 5:45 pm
From Birmingham..... 5:45 pm To Atlanta..... 6:45 pm
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R.
(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE).
From Augusta..... 8:30 am To Augusta..... 8:00 am
From Covington..... 7:30 am To Decatur..... 8:45 am
From Decatur..... 8:45 am To Atlanta..... 9:45 am
From Atlanta..... 10:00 pm To Birmingham..... 11:00 pm
From Birmingham..... 1:45 pm To Atlanta..... 2:45 pm
From Atlanta..... 3:30 pm To Birmingham..... 4:30 pm
From Birmingham..... 4:45 pm To Atlanta..... 5:45 pm
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.
From Atlanta..... 8:15 am To Fort Valley..... 9:00 pm
*Daily except Sunday. :Sunday only. All other daily. Central time.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.
From Augusta..... 8:30 am To Augusta..... 8:00 am
From Covington..... 7:30 am To Decatur..... 8:45 am
From Decatur..... 8:45 am To Atlanta..... 9:45 am
From Atlanta..... 10:00 pm To Birmingham..... 11:00 pm
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From Birmingham..... 4:45 pm To Atlanta..... 5:45 pm

RICHMOND AND PANHANDLE R. R.
(GEORGIA PACIFIC DIVISION).
From Augusta..... 8:30 am To Augusta..... 8:00 am
From Tallapoosa..... 8:45 am To Tallapoosa..... 8:00 pm
From Birmingham..... 11:30 pm To Greenville..... 11:00 pm

EA-T TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R. R.
From Cincinnati..... 12:55 pm To St. Augustine..... 1:05 am
From St. Augustine..... 3:00 pm To Cincinnati..... 2:40 am
From Chattanooga..... 7:35 pm To Atlanta..... 8:00 am
From Macon..... 8:00 pm To Chattanooga..... 8:00 am
From Chattanooga..... 2:15 pm To Chattanooga..... 1:00 pm
From Chattanooga..... 4:45 pm To Atlanta..... 5:15 pm
From Atlanta..... 5:15 pm To Chattanooga..... 5:45 pm
AT ANA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.
From Atlanta..... 8:15 am To Fort Valley..... 9:00 pm
*Daily except Sunday. :Sunday only. All other daily. Central time.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE
IN EFFECT MAY 7, 1893.

NORTHBOUND. SOUTHBBOUND.
No. 58. Daily. No. 134. Daily. No. 41. Daily.

8:00 am 4:45 pm Lv. Atlanta Ar. 7:30 am 8:45 pm

11:27 am 8:05 pm Lv. Dept. City's Ar. 8:15 am 8:15 pm

11:28 pm 8:00 pm Lv. Atlanta Ar. 8:15 pm 8:15 pm

1:49 pm 10:00 pm Ar. Abbeville Lv. 6:15 am 4:15 pm

1:49 pm 12:25 pm Ar. Greenville Lv. 4:21 am 3:00 pm

1:49 pm 12:25 pm Ar. Greenwood Lv. 3:21 am 3:41 pm

1:49 pm 12:25 pm Ar. Clinton Lv. 3:24 am 3:44 pm

1:49 pm 12:25 pm Ar. Chester Lv. 2:00 am 11:45 am

1:49 pm 12:25 pm Ar. Monroe Lv. 5:00 am 10:15 am

6:15 am Ar. Macon Lv. 8:30 pm 8:30 pm

7:30 am Ar. Rome Lv. 8:07 pm 8:07 pm

7:30 am Ar. Atlanta Lv. 8:10 pm 8:10 pm

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THE BOND ELECTION.

On Tomorrow the People Will Vote
on the Water Bonds,
AND ON JAIL AND COURTHOUSE BONDS.

It Is Very Important That the Water
Bonds Be Carried—Something About
the Two Elections.

Tomorrow the question on the
question of issuing \$182,000 of water bonds
will occur in the city, and on the same
day there will be a county election to de-
cide whether Fulton county shall issue
bonds to the amount of \$600,000 to erect
a new courthouse, new jail and a refor-
matory prison.

The questions to be decided, especially that
referring to the issue of water bonds, are
most important and momentous. Upon the
settlement of that question by ballot de-
pends the matter of public improvements
in this city for the next twelve months to
come. As for the waterworks, they will
be put through no matter how the question
is decided on Tuesday, but the money that
will be taken to pay for it will be that
which the council contemplated should be
used in street and sewer improvements.

To carry the bonds it is necessary that
two-thirds of the 2,295 voters who have
registered for the election shall vote for
their issue, and it is believed that that
number of favorable votes will be cast.
But not the most sanguine friend of a
bond issue contends that the matter is
certain. There is practically no opposition
to the issuing of the bonds and the greatest
danger lies in the possible failure of a
sufficient number of the registered voters
voting.

The history of the present water bond
election is familiar to the citizens of Atlanta.
The people have already voted for the issue,
and so the bonds have once been issued,
and sold; but after the sale some
slight flaw was discovered in the issue,
and to protect the purchasers the council
ordered another election in order to remove
any possible doubt as to the legality of the
bonds. So the election on Tuesday is
merely for the purpose of righting a slight
technical error. The people have already
given their verdict on the question, and it
is not presumed that they will revoke it.

The money that will be realized is ur-
gently needed to pay the expenses of the
completion of the waterworks, and if it is
not obtained the city will be considerably
embarrassed. The appropriations for the
several city departments and for the street
and sewer improvements are to be used
in the supposition that the bonds would
certainly be issued. If the bonds are not
issued, the \$182,000 necessary to complete
the waterworks will have to be taken
from the department of public improve-
ments, and for twelve months street and
sewer work will be at a standstill.

Already the public has seen what
will happen by the suspension of all street
and sewer work, pending the result of the
bond election. This class of work was sus-
pended six weeks ago and if the bonds
are not carried it will not be resumed, but
the money turned to meet the needs for
which the water bonds are sought to be is-
sued. Not only this, but the most rigid
economy would have to be practiced in all
the city improvements, and if the sum of the
appropriations would have to be cur-
tailed. So, it will be seen, that not only
the street and sewer improvements, but the
welfare of each department of the city
government depends in some measure upon
the result of the bond election.

Many of the leading citizens of the city
have been working like beavers for the
success of the bonds, feeling that it was an
urgent need. On election day it is urged
that every registered voter go out and cast
his ballot for the issue.

The county bond election, to be held on
the same day, is also exciting considerable
interest. The history of this election, being
quite recent, is also familiar to the
readers of the paper. For some time, a movement
has been on foot to build the com-
munity of a larger and more commodious court-
house and a new jail. While there is some
division of opinion as to the need of the
former, the public is unanimous in the
opinion that a new jail should be speedily
built. The county commissioners have
been wrestling with the courthouse and jail
matter for some time, and only a few
months ago resolved to submit the question
to the people in the shape of a proposition to
issue bonds. While they were discussing
the courthouse and jail matter the commissioners,
in some way, decided to add a reformatory
to the list of public improvements, and when
the people vote on the new courthouse and jail
on tomorrow they will at the same time vote
on the matter of erecting a reformatory prison for
juvenile offenders.

A Talk with Judge Hillier.

"Yes," said Judge Hillier, when asked
what he would like to say to the people
about the water bonds, "I have something
to say. I have already explained very fully
what has also been done in circulars issued
by the mayor, that the \$182,000 of water
bonds to be voted on the 16th instant will
not really add anything to the debt of the
city—it adds nothing to the amount of
the debt—but the people have already voted
it. There was a mere trifling in the former
proceedings, something which I did not
notice, that in reality amounted to nothing,
and yet under the forms of law, it has been
held sufficient to invalidate part of those
bonds."

The object of the present election
is merely to correct that defect. The bonds
that are to be issued are not new bonds,
but more or less a vote of the people to legalize
what they have already done, and to make
now the same issue of bonds they have al-
ready ordered.

"I wish very much that people would
go out and visit the new works and see what
a fine plant we have, and what assurance
it gives of an adequate supply of water—
and what one thing needful, here at the
elected location of our city, in order to
make possible the enormous increase of
population and business for which we so
confidently look, but which we cannot have
without water."

"The plain facts are there to show and
speak for themselves. The excellence of
the work, and the economy with which it
has been done, will compare favorably with
any on the continent."

Major Goodwin on the Bond Election.

Major Goodwin has the following to say:
"I consider that the number registered
in a quiet time with no campaign and with
no effort to sway the people, out emphasizes
the patriotic spirit of the people of our city and their intelligent comprehension
of the real needs of the city. This registration was not for a political election,
but for an election to determine a business
question, going to the material interest
of the city, and the fact that 2,300 people
since April 27th took the trouble and the
time to go down and quietly transact
for the election manifests the true Atlanta
spirit of doing whatever is necessary for the
upbuilding of the city. I do not believe that
a place of the size and population of Atlanta
can be found where there is a small
percentage of that are known as chronic
kicker or objectors, for the greater part
of our people investigate for themselves
all public questions and vote without prejudice or passion."

"Those registered well represent all classes
of our people, and are well distributed as be-
tween merchants, business men, mechanics,
laborers, men and women professionals and I be-
lieve that we have largely overdone it. We
registered will turn out and vote on next
Tuesday and thus insure the early completion
of the new waterworks and the main-
tenance of the necessary departments of
the government."

"We now confidently believe that we
can have this new and abundant supply of
water turned on by the 1st of July, and about
forty-five days. That event will mark

Atlanta. Indeed I do not believe that we
fully appreciate the great benefit that will
be conferred upon the city by the new water-
works supply. The plants, pumping stations,
reservoirs and everything connected with
the system will be of the highest quality and
immense scale and all who can should visit
them and see for themselves the great work
being done for Atlanta and its near comple-
tion."

"When these same bonds were voted on
before and authorized over twenty-three
hundred voters in favor of them and only
sixty-seven voted against them. This is in the
selection on Tuesday will be taken to per-
fect a technical defect only and I doubt
whether as many votes will be cast against
them in the coming election as were cast
against them in the former."

"It is not intended as some have supposed,
to create a great debt by the bonds voted, for
they are a part of the issue of bonds contempla-
ted from the first as necessary for the
work and a question on which the people,
as has already been said, have heretofore
voted favorably.

We believe all who have registered will
come to vote, of course, since an affirmative
vote of 2,100 of the number registered
is required. For a man who is registered
to fail to vote is equivalent to casting two
votes against the bonds."

A SLANDER RETRACTED.

The Scandalous Reports About Mrs. James
A. Jackson Are Called In.

Some days ago a series of vicious gau-
sational reports were sent out from Knox-
ville, Tenn., concerning a suit instituted
by Mrs. James A. Jackson, daughter of
Rev. Sam Small, to recover money to the
amount of \$10,000, which her husband had
lost to a brace of gamblers while they had
him drunk and drugged. Mrs. Sam W.
Small and Mrs. Jackson visited Knoxville
recently and confronted the authors of the
reports concerning the conduct of Miss Small
prior to her marriage, and the result was
the utter failure of any proof to sustain the
malicious inuendos.

Last night The Constitution received the
following special from Knoxville:

Knoxville, Tenn., May 13.—Some days ago
a telegram was sent here concerning an
action for \$10,000 filed by Mrs. James A.
Jackson to recover money lost by her hus-
band in a gambling game. In that telegram
reference was made to the conduct of Rev.
Sam Small, and Mr. Jackson said it was
stated that she was introduced to and
met riding with Jackson when he was in-
toxicated, and after another young lady had
refused for that reason to ride with him,
Friends of Mrs. Jackson, who were at Lea's
Springs in the time and are fully acquainted
with the affair, say that Jackson was not
involved in the occasion referred to and
that there was no such incident as alleged
by the driving.

JAMES H. MORRISON.

Rev. Sam Small, upon receipt of the above
yielded his publication and said:

"Mr. Jackson, my son-in-law, has been
accustomed to act upon his own motion
as to his conduct and practices. Sometimes
he has wagered money on games and in
the instance mentioned, he was simply
drugged and robbed. I have fully investigated
the character and know the truth.
He told me he and his wife had been
betrayed by the gamblers to revenge themselves
against his wife who has tied up \$15,000
of their money and will recover his losses.
While I regret that Mr. Jackson is not all
that I would like him to be, yet he is by
no means the scoundrel the scandal-monger-
ing gamblers would like him to be."

Whatever he is I feel it my duty as
a Christian man to stand by him in all
right purposes and be his friend and sup-
porter in his endeavors to sustain his good
repute. I never go back on any man who
is wrongfully accused and in this case I am
not afraid to hold him in all matters of
prudent conduct and defense."

Another paper published that Mr. and
Mrs. Jackson were living apart in conse-
quence of the above mentioned transactions,
but such is not the case, nor has there been
any remote suggestion of such a thing.
The young couple are living with Rev.
Sam Small and family at their residence on
Washington street, and will remain there
indeinitely.

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent or business,
traveling on every trip a bottle of Syrup of
Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effec-
tively on the kidneys, liver and bowels,
preventing fevers, headaches and other
forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents
and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists.

The Southern Interstate Bicycle Meet on
Cumberland Island Beach May 29, 30, 31.

The largest aggregation of bicycles ever
held in the south will be at Cumberland
Island beach, the longest, finest and most
elegant beach on the Atlantic coast. Val-
uable prizes will be awarded. Round-trip tickets on sale from Atlanta,
via East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia
railway at one-half the regular rates. The
Cumberland island hotel opens on the 20th.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Confederate Veterans.

The regular monthly meeting of the
Confederate Veterans' Association of
Fulton county, will be held in the
Imman building, Broad street, Atlanta,
on Monday, May 15th, at 10 o'clock.
No. 1 H. Cabaniss, president; Ols A. Smith,
cashier. All correspondence answered promptly.

Business strictly confidential. Medicine sent,
free from observation, to all parts of the country.

Address or call on DR. HATHAWAY &
CO., 22-12 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

May 11-12

REGULAR GRADUATES.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN who
are suffering from the effects of past pres-
ent indiscretions, youthful follies, which
have broken down the entire system and make life
a burden to yourself and friends should not
neglect to get cured by my method, which is
safe and sure. Remember, it is a permanent
cure.

LOST MANHOOD and all weaknesses of
the sexual nature treated with great success.

RED BLOOD POISON (SYphilis)

can be entirely eradicated from the system
and my treatment of this TERRIBLE DIS-
EASE will cure every curable case and the
results I am having are proof enough, having
cured cases where physicians and Hot Springs
failed.

STRUCTURE. A new method. No cutting.
The only rational method to effect a complete
cure.

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds cured where
others have failed. Testimonials on file to
prove this assertion.

LADIES, who are suffering from dis-
eases peculiar to your sex—FEMALE WEAK-
NESS—should certainly try my new method
of treatment, which surpasses the old methods
and does away with so much pain, which is
often experienced. Try my treatment and you
will be satisfied.

PILES. Great discovery. A cure guaranteed.
No specific cutting or ligature. Painless treat-
ment.

NERVOUS DISEASES. New treatment.
Great success.

No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases.
No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases.

All correspondence answered promptly.

Business strictly confidential. Medicine sent,
free from observation, to all parts of the country.

Address or call on DR. HATHAWAY &
CO., 22-12 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

Regular Meals 35 Cents. With Wine 50 Cents.

May 12-13

REGULAR GRADUATES.

YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN who
are suffering from the effects of past pres-
ent indiscretions, youthful follies, which
have broken down the entire system and make life
a burden to yourself and friends should not
neglect to get cured by my method, which is
safe and sure. Remember, it is a permanent
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LETTER LIST.



List of letters remaining in Atlanta, Ga., post office unclaimed for the week ending May 13, 1893. Parties calling will please say advertised and give date. One cent must be paid on each advertised letter.

Ladies' List.

A—Miss Amanda Adams, No. 11; Miss Luis Ackerman, Mrs. M. L. Banks, 119 New Houston; Mrs. M. Brable, Miss Carrie E. Benaus, Miss Camille Beasley, 10 Buttie st.; Mrs. M. C. Black.
B—Mrs. Flora Clark, care E. Tarver; Miss Nellie Cooper, 248 Magnolia st.
D—Mrs. Amanda Dawson, Miss Luis Davis, 266 Peach st.; Miss Marie Dresser, Mrs. Nancy Davis.
E—Miss Ella Fullenwider.
G—Miss Matilda Germany, Mrs. P. S. Gilmer.
H—Miss Mary Hamilton, 101 Pine st.; Mrs. Estelle Harris, Miss Chloe Herring, 179 Pryor; Mrs. Estelle Holmes, Miss Jennie Halken, 245 Fairlie st.; Miss Orr Hill, Boyd and Barker Furniture Co.
I—Miss Eliza Jiggett, 3 Hunnicutt st.
J—Mrs. M. J. Jackson.
K—Mrs. A. Kirkpatrick.
L—Miss B. Lumpkin, Miss Anna Lumkin, 126 Harris.
M—Miss Ada Murdoch, Mrs. Louisa Mullan, 485 Capitol ave.; Mrs. Winnie Mapp, 1227 Fairlie st.; Mrs. Martha McNeil, 115 Crumbl st.; Miss Mary McDonald.
O—Miss Anna Owens.
P—Miss Anna Pickens, Mrs. R. J. Phelps, 120 Peach.
R—Mrs. Revier, dressmaker; Mrs. Lucy Robertson, 68 Parker st.
S—Mrs. A. G. Smith, 72 Alexander; Miss Lilly Smith, S. Thompson; Mattie Sea, 250 Haynes; Miss Mary Steifer; Miss Sabey, Whitehall st.
T—Mrs. Lula Thrash.
W—Mrs. Bette Weingartner, Miss Lizzie Williams, Mrs. Wright, 21; Mrs. Lewis Wilke, Miss Lela Wilson, No. 22; Mrs. Mary Wilson, 75 W. Miller; Mrs. Mary Wilson, Mrs. Nannie Wilson, Sealy Ward, Col. No. 5.

Gentlemen's List.

A—James Allen, care Mrs. Block, 45 Peachtree.
B—F. W. Baker, J. E. Bassett, Arthur Baxter, Mr. McDaniel st.; R. C. Beckwith, 120 Peachtree; E. D. Brown, 42 Broad st.; Eddie Bridger, J. J. Bradshaw, John Burns, T. J. Bell, 300 Wellton st.; J. Briggs, 98 Butler st.; John Bruse, Peter Brown, 13 Peach; O. Brooks, W. Simpson.
C—Edward Charter, 21 Madison ave.; B. E. Cole, 116 Terry st.; A. S. Cottingham, 120 Peachtree; W. Cook, 10 Decatur; W. Canian Thomas Cole, 49 State st.; D—T. Davis, John W. Doak, W. T. Duncan.
E—Walter Estbrook, 149 Marietta.
F—W. M. Frederick, Willie Floyd, 68 Peachtree; Willie Ferguson, 34 E. Alabama.
G—J. A. Gadde, L. Gilliam, 60 Newhouse st.; G. G. Green.
H—Billy Harris, D. H. Ham, E. C. Henry, E. D. Highsmith, Henry Harris, 249 Edgewood ave.; Jesse Hunt, care T. R. Pause; G. H. Jackett; Sidney Hart, 504 Woodland; Will Humphreys.
J—Mc. Johnson, 24 Henry st.; Eddie Johnson, 107 Fulton st.; John Jones, 70 Decatur; Otto Jones, 611 Whitehall; Thomas J. Kander, Kelley, 672 Peachtree; G. H. Knox, 64 Dawson; P. Kiler.
L—E. R. Leyburn, W. L. Lamethore, Piedmont.
M—Adrien Mecham, Elijah Morrison, 18 Arthur st.; Rev. H. M. Morrison, John Moriarity, 75 1/2 Whitehall; Thomas Mithers, 178 Howell st.; W. J. Milers, William C. Martin, 25 W. Moon, Will Meredith, G. L. McDonald, J. H. McCarrick.
N—William Nelson, care Pete Moore, 9 Gode.
O—John F. O'Connor.
P—Daniel Palmer, 15 Emanuel ave.; Julius Peeke, 7 Leach st.; J. N. Pullen, J. S. Purcell, 120 Peachtree; Phillips, 1 Prairier.
R—C. P. Rivers, S. Rivers, E. & A. D. Raup, R. B. Richerson, 320 Decatur.
S—H. G. Standiford, Professor Andrew J. Street, 29 Peachtree; C. L. Shepherd, Noah Stinson, care Woodruff, S. S. Sweetman, Richard Smith, col. 50 Ivory st.
T—D. Thomas, D. J. Thor, 119 Rankin.
W—Bob Watson, J. A. Wilson, care J. M. High; Chas. Wallace, 121 Decatur; D. H. Wood, Frank Walters, 70 1/2 Whitehall; D. L. Wren, John Walker, 233 Clark; John W. Ware, 238 Wynona; John Wren, J. H. Wood 10 Inman Building; Karl Wills, L. R. Warren, Tom Watts, Whitehall st.
Y—Garland M. Yancey, 41 1/2 Forsyth; J. G. Yates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Atlanta Want Collection and Exchange Co., Atlanta Supporter Co., Atlantic Coast, Lists Hutcherson & Co., Perkins & Son, Rhodes & Ellington, Van Dusen Machy Co.

Inquirer leaves prompt delivery have your mail directed to us.

J. H. LEWIS, E. F. BLODGETT, Postmaster.

"Pace up" is a tantalizing admonition to those who feel all tired out, without appetite and discouraged. Blood's Sarsaparilla builds up the tired frame and gives a good appetite.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.

Classes in French, Spanish and German are constantly being formed and are conducted by native speakers. The Berlin method is the only one by which you can, in the shortest time, acquire a sufficient knowledge of the tongue to converse, read and write. For catalog see, Dr. W. W. Bowes, 25 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

20 Years of marvelous success in the treatment of MEN and WOMEN.

Dr. W. W. Bowes
ATLANTA, GA.,
SPECIALIST IN
Chronic, Nervous, Blood
and Skin Diseases.

VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanently cured; every case; debility, seminal losses, debility, effects of bad habits.

STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those desiring to marry, but are physically incapable of such, restore.

Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis and its effects, Ulcers and Sores.

Female Kidney and Bladder trouble.

Enlarged Prostate.

Urethral Stricture permanently cured without cutting or caustics, at home, with no interference of medical advice.

Send 50c. in stamp for book and question list.

Best of business references furnished. Address Dr. W. W. Bowes, 25 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

The great Kidney and Bladder Remedy. It purifies the blood.

Relieves pain in the back and sides.

Gives tone to the bladder.

Stimulates the kidneys.

Cures brick dust deposit.

Aids digestion and increases the appetite, and does all that is claimed for it as a kidney and bladder remedy.

If you have urinary trouble of any kind try.

STUART'S
Gin and Bucu

The great Kidney and Bladder Remedy.

It purifies the blood.

Relieves pain in the back and sides.

Gives tone to the bladder.

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Aids digestion and increases the appetite, and does all that is claimed for it as a kidney and bladder remedy.

If you have urinary trouble of any kind try.

STUART'S
Gin and Bucu

It never fails to relieve.

Sold by all druggists.

Hello, 672!

Is that Standard Wag-

on Co.?

Yes.

Customer says: "I have

decided to take that bug-

gy and harness I was

looking at this morning."

"All right; we will have

it fitted up properly, so

you can get it in time for

afternoon drive."

Our goods are easily sold.

Standard Wagon Co.,

38 and 40 Walton St.

SAVE 2 PER CENT ON
YOUR CITY TAXES.

The city allows two and one-half per cent discount on all taxes paid in May, up to \$200,000.

C. K. MADDOX,

City Tax Collector.

The Brown & King Supply Company,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES! SUPPLIES!

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FITTINGS,

VALVES, INJECTORS,
EJECTORS,

STEAM PUMPS, etc.

Rubber and Leather

Belting,

PACKING HOSE, etc.

Wood Split Pulleys.

Agents for Ledgerwood Hoisting Engines.

SHAFTING,

Hangers, Boxes, etc.,

FACTORY SUPPLIES,
of every description,

IRON and WOOD
WORKING MACHINERY.

Agents for Cameron Steam
Pumps.

Manitou
Table Water

One of the remarkable features of these waters is the presence of FREE CARBONIC ACID GAS, they contain the bubbling of which can be heard many feet away. A glassful of water dipped from the spring has ALL THE FLAVORS OF CHAMPAGNE. Here lies its GREAT VALUE AS A TABLE WATER.

Manitou
Ginger Champagne.

NON-ALCOHOLIC.

A perfect summer beverage prepared after our own special formula, from the waters of the famous Manitou Spring, containing no alcohol, and absolutely pure Ginger extract obtained direct from the root.

It is superior to the ordinary Ginger Ale, and is particularly used for

Try the "Manitou" Ginger Champagne once and you will use it always.

Joseph Thompson, 21 and 23 Decatur street, for Atlanta.

For Atlanta, Ga., Manitou Mineral Water

March 25-26, etc.

CITY MARSHAL'S SALES—CITY MAR-

SHAL'S sales for June, 1893. City Marshal's

taxes for paving sidewalks, and city taxes for

sewers and sewers. Will be sold before the

court house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton

county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in

July, 1893, without any legal expenses or

expenses.

Followings are the descriptions of lots of

the property to be sold:

1. A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land 1, lot 84, fronting 32 feet on Stonewall street, between Stonewall and Peachtree streets, and running back 200 feet, said lot known as Nos. 111 and 113 on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of C. G. Simmons, and said to be in favor of the city of Atlanta against said C. G. Simmons, and said to be in favor of the city of Atlanta against said C. G. Simmons, and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Stonewall street with granite blocks.

Also at the same time and place the fol-

lowing described property, to-wit: A cer-

tain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land 5, lot 83, fronting 88 1/2 feet on Mangum street, between Foundry and Newton streets, and running back 32 feet, said lot being improved, Levied on as the property of C. G. Simmons, and said to be in favor of the city of Atlanta against said C. G. Simmons, and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Mangum street with granite blocks.

Also at the same time and place the fol-

lowing described property, to-wit: A cer-

tain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land 1, lot 84, fronting 40 1/2 feet on Stonewall street, between Walker and Chapel streets, and running back 100 feet, said lot being improved, Levied on as the property of C. G. Simmons, and said to be in favor of the city of Atlanta against said C. G. Simmons, and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Stonewall street with granite blocks.

Also at the same time and place the fol-

lowing described property, to-wit: A cer-

tain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land 1, lot 84, fronting 40 1/2 feet on Georgia avenue, between Georgia and Walker street, and running back 150 feet, said lot levied on as the property of Mrs. Walpole and Miss C. Gardner, and said to satisfy a fl. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. Walpole and Miss C. Gardner, and said property for the proportion of cost of curbing in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place the fol-

lowing described property, to-wit: A cer-

tain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land 1, lot 84, fronting 40 1/2 feet on Georgia avenue, between Georgia and Walker street, and running back 150 feet, said lot levied on as the property of Mrs. Walpole and Miss C. Gardner, and said to satisfy a fl. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. Walpole and Miss C. Gardner, and said property for the proportion of cost of curbing in front of said property.

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